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SUNDAY.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

COLUMBIA MO e Off His Shoulder Straps and Put On His Working Clothes

CRUISER SAN FRANCISCO CATCHES A TWELVE-INCH SHELL.

BIG HOLE TORN IN HER STERN

SHE VENTURED TOO CLOSE TO SHORE ON BLOCKADE DUTY.

Commodore Howell's Quarters Were Wrecked and His Bookcase Torn to Fragments-Yacht Sylvia Visits Havana Under & Fing of Truce.

KEY WEST, FLA., Aug. 13.-The flagship San Francisco, the monitor Miantonemoh and the auxiliary yacht Sylvia were fired upon by the Havana batteries shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning. One ten or twelve-inch shell struck the San Francisco's stern as she turned to get away out of range, and tore a hole about a foot in diameter, completely wreck ing Commodore Howell's quarters and smashing his bookcase into fragments, Nobody was injured, and, being under orders not to attack the batteries, the ships retreated as fast as their engines would

The flagship and the Sylvia lay parallel to each other, not more than a mile from Moro castle and separated from each other by a distance of between three-eighths and one-quarter of a mile. The Miantonomoh lay about three-quarters of a mile to the rear of the others. All were within range of the Spanish batteries, and the temptation was too strong to be resisted.

While the ships of the Havana blockade squadron have been keeping at a distance of six miles or more during daylight, they have been accustomed to drawing in much closer at night. Moro castle light has burned steadily throughout, serving as a good beacon for the American ships.

Thursday evening the warships of the squadron immediately off Havana were the San Francisco, the Sylvia and the Miantonomoh, and with nightfall they drew in closer to the shore than ever. All night the ships rolled at their stations with lights out, according to the blockade regulations Another twelve hours of dreary duty had passed with the same unvarying monotony, and what happened soon afterward was as unexpected as it was unwelcome.

The first glimmer of dawn was breaking through the eastern skies when, without an instant's warning, the lookout on the flagship saw a jet of smoke puff from one of Moro's big guns. Almost before he could pull himself together sufficiently to twelve-inch shells

around the ship. The Spanlards had the range, and parently were grimly in earnest in their ast efforts to wreak injury on their to mighty enemy. It was, however, almost a futile effort, as in every preceding strug gle. Shells fell between the San Francisc and the Sylvia; some fell short, a few went over them. The flagship signaled the Sylvia to get out of range without delay, and both ships swung around and made for the

Francisco's stern and sent its fragments nto the outer cabin, wrecking Commodor Howell's library. The commodore was or struck. The Miantonomoh was in less danger than the other ships, being farther out to sea; but when the firing commenced they all moved out about three miles. Here the men on the flagship were speedily put patching the ragged hole which the shell had torn in the San Francisco's stern. The damage was found to be tri-

All the shells fired at the vessels wer from ten or twelve-inch guns, and there were exactly twenty-two in number. As they fell around the ships, one of the Syl men stood calmly on the deck of the yacht, watch in hand, and counted them. Moro castle fired several of the missiles but how many is not known. The others came from two land batteries near Moro.

The firing lasted twenty minutes. attempt was made to return the fire, the blockading squadron being under specific instructions not to make any sort of demonstration against Havana partaking of the nature of an attack. Even if such had not been the case, it would have been almost suicidal for the three ships, one of them a land batteries offered. The big turret guns of the Miantonomoh and the San Francisco's main battery of six-inch guns could have done much damage, but the Spaniards had the range and to attempt to combat the almost impregnable fortifications of Havana would have been hopeless.

The one-sided engagement had scarcely ended when the men of the Sylvia were treated to another surprise. The little New York naval militia, reached the block ading station only two weeks ago, and this was their first war experience. They had barely recovered from the tingle of it when the flagship called the vessel over, and Captain Beilers was given a packet of private documents which he was ordered to take into Havana under a flag of truce.

Without wasting words, the white flag was ordered hoisted over the Sylvia, and she steamed toward the guns which had just given her such noisy greeting. As the Sylvia approached to within a mile of More the character of the flag floating from her foremast was discerned and the castle signaled, "What is your purpose?

To this the Sylvia answered: "We have papers to deliver." More did not resume the conversation and for some little time the gunboat rocked on the waters under the still smok

ing cannon of the enemy, uncertain whether or not an extra shell or two might not send her to the bottom the next moment. Presently, however, a Spanish gunboat drew out of the harbor and came close to the Sylvia. It was the Martin v Pinzon, which carried a much stronger battery than the American ship. The customary formal salutations were

exchanged and Lieutenant William G. Ford, the executive officer of the Sylvia boarded the Pinzon and delivered the docu-

The ceremony occupied no more time than the physical act involved. The American officer returned to his a 'p and the two vessels went their respective ways. It is scarcely necessary to say that on neither side was any reference made to the recent unpleasantness.

Funds to Her Soldiers at Chickamauga.

SUNDAY.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., Aug. 13.-(Special.) Following is an appeal which the chaplain of the Fifth Missouri has sent out to the citizens of Kansas City, but not before it has been approved and signed by the regimental surgeon, N. O. Harrelson, major and surgeon:

"To the Citizens of Kansas City and Missouri.

"The alarming increase of typhoid and malarial fever, and uneasiness in our regiment and those about us, caused me to appeal for a fund to relieve the sick and suffering soldiers. We need special medicines, ice and milk and a large tank. Tele graph funds to Colonel Milton Moore or to myself. W. C. COLEMAN, Chaplain." That there must be much foundation for this alarm is evident from the following report of the chief surgeon of the Third

"I have the honor to report that the noneffectiveness of this command, from sickness, is rapidly increasing, and the prospects are that, within a few days, many of the regiments will be rendered hors de combat. To obviate a condition which has grown more and more serious, I would respectfully reiterate a recommendation repeatedly cautioned: Move all the regiments to new grounds after standing for more than a month. Enforce a rigid sanitation to the fullest degree. Furnish pure water. Insist upon a rigid supervision of all food cookery, excluding all vendors of green stuffs. JOHN VAN R. HOFF, green stuffs. "Lieutenant Colonel Chief Surgeon, Third

In commenting upon this alarm, Major

General Breckenridge says:
"The positive indications of an epidemic entioned by Colonel Hoff will, it is hoped, insure the complete recognition of his recommendation, and a rigorous enforcement of all sanitary measures. As far as lies in the power of all commanding officers, but especially all division commanders, the utmost and constant efforts will be directed to a successful and perfect enforcement of hygienic laws within this command."

Measles have broken out. While at target practice, a battalion of the Second Arkansas, which joins the Fifth Missouri, was attacked, and about forty men are down. A week ago, it was declared this camp would be vacated and the command scattered over the sea coast, three days since the local papers said this scheme was abandoned. The last assertion has brought out the surgeon's report and the storm will be a fierce one,

MAKE A HERO OF CERVERA. People of the Hub Go Craxy Over the Defeated but Gallant Ad-

miral. BOSTON, Aug. 13.-Admiral Cervera, of the Spanish navy, and suite of officers, passed through Boston this morning en route to Portsmouth, N. H., to visit the prisoners who formerly manned the admiral's command. The officers accompanying Admiral Cervera were Paymaster Ediardo Urdapilleta, Lieutenant Cerve admiral's son, and Junior Lieutenant Marcisa Diaz.

Almost every step of the Spanish admiral was attended by a throng who cheered, applauded and even patted the old gentleman on the back. At the Union station, several thousand

people gathered, and when Admiral Cervera came out of the dining room hundreds rushed at him like football players. They seized his hand and shouted and cheered until the old rotunda echoed. All through the ordeal Cervera smiled pleas antly and bowed, tipping his hat to the throng. With great difficulty he reached

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 13.-Admiral Cervera and his staff arrived here at 11:20 . m. He and his companions were greeted with cheers from 2,500 persons, who had assembled at the station. The visitors vere driven direct to the navy yard. After being introduced to Rear Admiral Carpen er and the officers of the yard, Lieutenant Hagerman took the Spanish admiral to Camp Long, where the Spanish prisoners

Colonel J. C. Forney, U. S. M. C., acted When the Spaniards saw their commander they gave evidence of the greatest pleasure. The men assembled in front of their quarters and the venerable admiral addressed them in their native tongue. He congratulated them on their appearance and on the reports of their ood behavior.

At the noon hour the visitors saw the eal served, after which they were taken to the officers' quarters, where half an hour was spent in a social manner. They were then escorted to Rear Admiral Carpenter's quarters, where luncheon was served.

SHAFTER'S SICK REPORT.

There Were 213 New Cases of Fever Friday-Four Yellow Fever Deaths.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.-The war deariment to-night posted the following bulletin:

"Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 13, 1898, 11:27 p. m. 'Adjutant General of the Army, Washing-

"Sanitary report for August 13: Total umber sick, 2.475; total number fever cases, 1,951; total number new cases, 213; cases of fever returned to duty, 358. Deaths-Musician T. M. McDonald, Company D, Seventeenth infantry, exhaustion and dysentery; Private Abram Benson, Company E, Twenty-fourth infantry, yellow fever; Sergeant Fred E. Stewart, Maine volunteer signal corps, yellow fever; Private Charles Hicks, Company F, Tweny-fourth infantry, yellow fever; Private Ellis Bland, Company A. Eighth Ohio, yelow fever; Private Adolph Missal, Company F. Third infantry, typhoid fever; Private S. D. Loundy, Company F, Twentieth infantry, organic heart disease, measles, bronchitis; Corporal George F. Whipple, Company M, Second Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever; Private Perry H. Howard, Company B. First infantry, chronic dysentery; Second Lieutenant William M. Weed, Twelfth infantry, aesthenia, subsequent remittent malarial fever; Private Joseph F. Ashmore. Company D, Twelfth infantry, malarial fever, remittent; Private E. B. Moore, Company H. Eighth infantry, remittent malarial ever; Musician William H. Leonard, Com pany H, Third infantry, pernicious malarial ever; Quartermaster Sergeant Frank E.

"SHAFTER, Major General." Peace Salute in Topen.

York, pernicious malarial fever.

Alden, Company L. Seventy-first New

TOPEKA, Aug. 13,-(Special.) Governor Leedy this afternoon had Battery A fire twenty-one guns, the national salute, in honor of the declaration of peace between the United States and Spain

AN APPEAL TO THE FIFTH. CUBANS TO BE FED

RATIONS TO BE ISSUED TO TROOPS AS WELL AS RECONCENTRADOS.

WORK TO BEGIN AT CIENFUEGOS

PROBLEM OF THE INSURGENTS A MOST SERIOUS ONE.

Many of Them Left Without Homes and With Only the Most Limited Resources-No Friction Expected in Ending Hostilities, However,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.-With the comng of peace, the commissary department of the army will not have its labors lessened ing cablegram: n Cuba. For a while they are likely to be increased. It is understood to be the purpose of the administration to supply rations to the Cuban troops which have been under Gomez and Garcia. This will open the way for a wide distribution to the starving popu ation of the island, to relieve which was impossible after the declaration of war in

How many of the reconcentrados sur vive is not known. Many of those who were receiving aid when hostilities broke out undoubtedly have perished, yet after the Spanish troops were withdrawn from the interior to the seacoast towns it is believed that a portion of the reconcentrados were able to return to the country, and that they have found subsistence there. At Cienfuegos, on the south coast, they received some supplies when the blockading vessels were there. Since then word has

the need of early assistance. Cienfuegos probably will be among the first places to receive relief. Matanzas, Sagua and other points on the north coast will follow quickly. Havana presents a

been received by the naval commanders of

situation in itself. While the aid to be given will last only long enough to enable the people of Cuba to help themselves, it undoubtedly will tend to increase their confidence in the friendship of the United States. The influence is likely to be especially marked on the men who have composed the Cuban They will receive rations as allies of the United States the same as will the American troops who will remain during the period of military government as in the island. tinue after their disbandment, for that is expected to follow quickly on the heels of peace. It is recognized that the problem of the Cuban soldlers is one of the most serious that has to be met. Three years in the insurgent ranks have left them without means of support of any kind. As members of a loosely organized army, acting in co-operation, they have been able to secure some means of subsistence, though often close to starvation. When they cease to act as a body and each in dividual has to look out for himself, their immediate resources will be of the most limited character. Many of them have no homes to which to return, and for a time there will be little prospect of living off

a land which has become a desert. The issuance of rations by the United States through the commissary department of the army will meet this difficulty as well as it can be met.

No friction is anticipated in bringing hostilities to a close on the part of the Cubans. Nor is there likely to be a repe tition of the misunderstanding which arese between General Shafter and General Gar cia at Santiago. While the military con trol of the United States will be complete pending the establishment of a stable government in Cuba, this will be done way not to offend the sensibilities of the Cubans or to enable their enemies to say they are to be deprived of the fruits of their long struggle.

All the Cuban commanders will be officially notified that peace has been agreed upon and that military operations are to General Gomez has been recognized as commander-in-chief of the Cu that capacity now.

Senor Palma, the head of the Cuban junta, has sent the following cable by way f Santiago:

Bartolomo Maso, President Cuban Re public, Santiago, Cuba.

"I have, this 13th day of August, 1898, accepted, in the name of the Cuban provisional government, the armistice claimed by the United States. You should give immediate orders to the army throughout Cuba suspending all hostilities. Preliminary terms of peace, signed by representatives of Spain, and the United States, provide that Spain will relinquish

all claim over and title to Cuba.

"T. ESTRADA PALMA." Pending the giving notice of armistice through official channels, Mr. Palma deires the United States government to afford him means, by fast sailing vessels and otherwise, to communicate with the Cuban forces in different portions of the sland, notifying them of the peace proosals and requesting suspension of hosilities. He greatly desires the active as sistance of the United States government in sending food supplies to the Cuban forces in the field and their families, as h is without ships for this purpose. He desires to co-operate in every respect and assist in any and every way in promoting the peace plans of the government and has undoubted confidence in the good intentions of the government, and in the satsfactory outcome of the struggle for the independence of Cuba, which is now He is especially anxious that the American government should immediately rocure the release of the political prisoners in Spanish prisons.

ARMY TO BE REDUCED.

It Is Probable That Only 100,000 Men Will Be Retained in the

Service. WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.-The war department is seriously considering the settlement of the questions growing out of the Spanish war. The disposition of troops, the number to be retained and what troops to muster out of service is one of the questions that is giving the department considerable concern. The president has discussed this matter with Secretary Alger and General Corbin, and after going over the various phases of the situation has directed them to think over all questions and recommend what is found to be best in their judgment. The army probably will be reduced to 100,000 men, and the other colunteer troops, aside from this number, will be mustered out as soon as the department can conveniently do so. It is beleved at the department that, now that there is no more fighting to do, the vol-

unteer troops will be anxious to retire from service and get back to their various vocations. The large force is a great drain upon the country, not only in the matter of pay and subsistence of the army, but on account of so many men being away from their various employments. It is believed that 100,000 men will be sufficient to garrison the various places occupied by the

United States. The war department has also considered the matter of taking care of the Spanish soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico if they shall be found in want. These soldiers are in a sense prisoners of war and, while the United States government is not bound to care for them under the terms of the protocol, yet, in the cause of humanity. neither Spaniards nor Cubans will be allowed to go without food. In case it is found necessary to furnish supplies to the Spanish soldiers, the Spanish government

LAST BATTLE OF THE WAR.

would be expected to reimburse this gov-

ernment for its outlay.

It Took Place in Porto Rico Friday Afternoon and Didn't Amount to Much.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.-Adjutant General Corbin to-night received the follow-"Ponce, Aug. 13, 1898. Secretary of War, Washington.

"General Wilson reports Major Lancaster, with Potts' battery, at 1:30 p. m., 12th inst., quickly silenced enemy's battery at Asomanta, near Albonito, and drove him from his position and rifle pits. No infantry fire on our part. Lleutenant John P. Haines, Fourth artillery, struck by stray Mauser bullet; not serious. A shell from enemy's gun burst just over one of our pickets, killing Corporal Swansen, wounding Corporal Jenks, Company L. Third Wisconsin, neck and arm; Private Vought, same company, seriously, in ab-

chest, not seriously. The war department to-night posted the following: PONCE, Aug. 13, 1898.-Secretary of War. the great distress which prevailed and of Washington: Following is a complete lis of casualties in the engagement near Hor-

domen; Private Lunce, same company, in

MILES."

"Killed-Frederick Fermberg, Company D, Eleventh infantry.
"Wounded-First Lieutenant Joseph C. Byron, Eighth cavalry. Following w ed of Eleventh infantry: Sergeant William S. Wheeler, seriously; Corporal Joseph P. Ryan, Company C; Private William Rossiter, Company G, serious; Private John L. Johnson, Company D; Private Arthur Shays, Company C; Private A. Sands, Company D; Private Paul F. Milsjie, Company E; Private Henry Gerrick, Company E Private Harry E. Arrick, Company E; Private Samuel R. Cobb. Company I; Corporal Ames Wilkie, Company E, serious; Private Daniel S. Graves, Company C, serious; Corporal John Bruning; Private Samuel G. Frey; Private G. Curtis, light bat-

tery D, Fifth artillery.
"Doctor thinks all but one of the wounded will likely recover.

SUPPLIES FOR GOMEZ LANDED. Expedition Carrying Clothing and Provisions to the Insurgents In Entirely Successful.

KEY WEST, FLA., Aug. 13.-An expedition which was designed to convey clothing and provisions for General Maximo Gomez commander's chief-of-staff, took from here last week, was landed without resistant at Santa Maria fifteen miles east of Key Francis. The schooners Adams and Delli of ninety and thirty-five tons, respectively carried the expedition, the cost of was raised by subscription among Cuban citizens of Key West. The Mangrove which left here two days after the Adams and Dellis, was to have covered the landing, but she did not arrive in time. The auxiliary gunboat Viking was there, ever, and her guns were ready to repel any Spanish forces that might have appeared, but there was no sign of the enemy.

place, and after landing her cargo she put back for this place, meeting the Deilis about eight miles out with her share of the There is no doubt that this, too, was safely put ashore.

Besides Colonel Boza, there were in the party, Lieutenant Colonel Mendleta, also of Jeneral Gomez' staff; Colonel Alfred Laborde, of Competitor fame; Lieutenant Colonel Andres Hernabdez, of General Rodriguez' forces in the province of Havana and thirty Cubans, all well provided with arms and ammunition. The Adams reached here to-day and reported that the expedition had been entirely successful.

COST OF THE WAR.

The United States' Expenses to Date Have Been About \$150,-000,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.-Although th war with Spain lasted only 114 days, it is estimated that it has cost the government so far. \$150,000,000, of which \$38,000,0000 has been actually paid out of the treasury. Beginning with March 7, when the first increases in the expenditures in anticipation of war became apparent in the daily expenditures of the treasury, the actual disbursements of this account have been approximately as follows:

March-Army, \$600,000; navy, \$2,400,000. Total. \$3,000,000. April-Aarmy, \$1,200,000; navy, \$9,800,000 Total, \$11,000,000.

May-Army, \$12,000,000; navy, \$7,000,000; total, \$19,000,000. June-Army, \$16,500,000; navy, \$6,500.000; total, \$23,000,000. July-Army, \$29,500,000; navy, \$5,500,000; to

tal, \$35,000,000

To August 13-Army, \$5,500,000; navy, \$1,-500,000: total, \$7,000,000. Total charged to war department, \$65, Total charged to navy department, \$32,

Grand total, \$98,000,000. The appropriations made by congress on account of the war aggregated about \$360,-660,000 and cover the time to January 1

LEE ORDERED TO WASHINGTON Commander of the Seventh Corps Goes to Confer With Secre-

tary Alger. JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Aug. 13.-General Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the Seventh corps, left this evening for Washington, in response to a telegram received from the adjutant general stating that the secretary of war desired to confer with

The death of Macy Mollestead, ploist of the First Wisconsin Regiment band, occurred at the district hospital of typhoid fever this evening. His home was at Beloit Wis., to which place the body

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana reached here this evening from Indianapolis.

COMMISSION HAS BEEN PARTIALLY DECIDED UPON.

GEN. CORBIN MAY BE A MEMBER

JOSEPH H. CHOATE OR ELIHU ROOT LIKELY TO BE CHOSEN.

General Lee Will Be One of the Cuban Military Commissioners-Yesterday the First Dull Day at Washington Since Before the War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.-The sudden transitition from war to peace was reflected to-day in a complete dullness and stagnation in official quarters. Instead of the bustle and activity which have prevailed for months through the corridors of the war and navy departments, there was a calmness not apparent since the midsummer vacations of last year. Most of the officials went home early in the day, enjoying the first partial holiday since the

There will be a large amount of important detail to be worked out from this time forward, a grandual reduction of the army and navy to peace footings, the establishment of temporary and permanent administrations for our new colonial possessions, the caring for the wounded and prisoners and the relief of the distress in Cuba.

The question of immediate attention is the appointment of the peace commission, which is to meet at Paris, and of the military commission to meet at Havana and San Juan. The president conferred with Secretary Day during the day relative to the peace commission, but it was said at the state department late in the day that an announcement of the commissioners might be deferred for some days.

It is understood that the president has not fully determined upon the personnel of the commission. Several of the public men who saw him to-day were satisfied that the commission would be made up of Secretary Day, Senators Allison and Gorman, either Joseph H. Choate or Elihu Root, of New York, and probably a prominent army officer. General Corbin is spoken of favorably in connection with the army appointment on the commission.

Little is known here of the personnel of the Spanish peace commissioners. The general belief, however, is that Senors Leon fairs, and Polo y Bernabe, the late minwhen the names of commissioners are

chosen. The military commissions for Cuba and Porto Rico are not receiving any attention from the state department, as the military authorities will have entire charge of these branches of the peace settlement.

During the day the state department re-

eived a call from M. Thiebaut, secretary of the French embassy, for the purpose of leaving a letter explaining the authority given by cable to the French ambassador to sign the peace protocol. These assurances already had been given verbally, but the letter gives them more definite form, and in the course of a few days the complete written authorization from Madrid will be filed with the state department. Many congratulations kept coming to the state department and to the White House on the establishment of peace.

It is expected that the occupation of Manila under the terms of the protocol will occur within the next few hours. It was at first thought that the navy department had a dispatch boat at Hong Kong ready to carry forward the orders to Admiral Dewey and General Merritt, but the department learned to-day that no dispatch boat was at Hong Kong, although one was like ly to reach there to-day or to-morrow. Meanwhile, it is possible that Consul Wild man may charter a steamer and send the orders forward. He has general instrutions as a dispatch agent, and it was said at the state department to-day that these instructions govern in the present case. General Greely is satisfied no use e made of the cable connecting Hong Kong with Manila, as there are no cable

operators at the Mapila end. Acting Secretary Allen said to-day that the matter of establishing coaling stations he disposition of Admiral Cervera and other Spanish prisoners, and like questions brought up by the peace settlement, would eceive consideration in due time, but that here was no immediate necessity for passng upon them.

Preparations are making to receive th battleships and armored cruisers now un ier orders to come North. Dry docks No. 1 and No. 2 at the New York navy yard ire available for the big cruisers York and Brooklyn, but not for the battle ships. Dry dock No. 3 will receive the battleships, but will not be in condition before September 1, as it has just gone through a long period of repair.

Captain Bartlett, in charge of the auxiliary fleet, is arranging to get back thesraft into their old channels. The old single turreted monitors will be returned to the League Island navy yard. Some of the auxiliary vessels are still needed to look after mine fields established along the coast.

The war department was busy all day with matters pertaining to the cessation of hostilities. Secretary Alger consulted the president for some tilme, but when he returned said that the military commissioners for Cuba and Porto Rico would not be announced to-day. There was no need of haste, he said, as, by the terms of the protocol, ten days were allowed for the selection of the commission.

There has been some speculation as to who will be commissioners, and nearly all of the more prominent officers of the army have been canvassed, both volunteer and regular. It seems to be generally conceded that General Lee will be one oromissioners for Cuba, on account of his knowledge of the conditions in the Island. General Brooke and General Henry are mentioned as probable commissioners for

The subject of mustering out a part of

and it is probable the total force will be reduced to 100,000. This mustering out will not begin at once. Garrisons of both regular and volunteer soldiers will remain in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Manila and Porto Rico will be governed through the military arm at present, and probably the authority which the United States exerts in Cuba by the same method. This state of things is likely to continue until congress meets. Spanish soldiers, in all places over which the United States exercises authority, will be virtually prisoners of war and under the orders of the United States officers in command. The war department is now exercising every effort in the direction of the care of the sick and wounded soldiers, and is

FRENCH CONGRATULATIONS.

pushing forward the plans to make the

troops more comfortable

Representatives in America of a Job Lot of Paris Papers Telegraph to President McKinley.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 13,-M. Maurice Gallai, the representative in this country of the leading journals of France, to-day sent President McKinley the following telegram in behalf of his papers:

"From the depths of my heart I offer you congratulations on the successful termination of the war and for your masterly action. And I wish to express my profound admiration for the army and navy of which you are commander-in-chief. M. Gallai sent the message in behalf of the Journal des Debats, Le Gaulois, Le Journal l'Echo de Paris, Eclair, Gil Blas, Revue Illustre, Revue Diplomatique, Moniteur des Arts and Moniteur de l'Exposition, all of which he represents for the Paris ex-

TO PREPARE FOR EVACUATION Spain Sends Orders to the Governors General of Porto Rico and the Phillippines.

MADRID, Aug. 13 .- The government tonight telegraphed to the governors general of Porto Rico and the Philippines instructions for carrying out the terms of the protocol signed by the United States and Spain and to prepare for evacuation. Instructions were also sent covering the policy to be adopted in the event of the insurgents refusing to observe the armistice.

The Liberal, commenting on the gravity of the situation as regards the Philippine Islands, says it appears certain that the peace commission will accord to Spain sov ereignty over almost the whole of the archipelago, but that Spain will lose more than she will gain if Aguinaldo's insurgents do not make submission. The Tiempo urges the government to

tion of peace negotiations. WATCHING FOR BLANCO.

hasten in every way possible the comple-

Admiral Sampson Heard That He Had Escaped and Set Out to

Catch Him. PLAYA DEL ESTE, Aug. 11.-The American warships New York, Brooklyn, y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador at Oregon, Indiana, Iowa and Massachusetts Paris; Moret, minister of colonies; Duke will sail to-morrow for Tompkinsville, un-Almadover de Rio, minister of foreign af- less the navy department decides that they shall wait for the troops from Santiago ister at Washington, will be considered de Cuba. Admiral Sampson thinks it would be unwise to take the troops aboard the warships, on account of the possible infection by disease, and also because the ships have hardly any accommodations. If the troops are taken, the vessels will be

delayed two or three days. Commodore Watson left this afternoon or the Badger to raise the Southern blockade and take the marines off the Isle of Pines where, it is thought, they were landed yesterday or the day before. Commodor Watson will transfer his flag to the Newark and remain here until the Southern blockaging vessels and the Porto Rican ship are assembled in this bay.

Tuesday evening the Scorpion conveyed to Admiral Sampson Washington dispatches from Playa del Este, stating it was rumored that Captain General Blanco had escaped from Havana, probably on the steamer Montserrat. Commodore Watson was communicated with and the Dixle and Yankee were sent to the Bahama channel to head Blanco off.

Admiral Sampson at once decided to leave the Maria Teresa and go to the western extremity of Jamaica to intercept Blance should he attempt to escape in that direction. The flagship made sixteen knots an hour despite the foulness of her bottom, and arrived off Jamaica yesterday morning

Probably the last gun of the war wa ired by the New York at the British tramp steamer Acme, which was chased, and hove to outside the three mile shore limit. She was bound from Cape Verde for Mo bile, and, being evidently all right, was allowed to proceed. The New York then re turnd to Guantanamo.

Admiral Sampson says he thinks the Maria Teresa will be got off all right when she has been lightered, which work will take probably a week or more. Lighters are to be procured at Santiago, Captain Pillsbury is overlooking the work of the wrecking company.

Thursday evening Commodore Watson instructed Commodore Schley to go to the southern blockading line and warn the ships of the rumored escape of Blanco. While leaving the harbor, the Brooklyn in endeavoring to get out of the way of a transport, went hard aground, and did not get off until yesterday afternoon, when she was hauled off by the Oregon. No damage was done to the ship, but it was too late then for her to perform the commission upon which she was sent. The Vixen was sent after the New York yesterday, but returned late in the afternoon

HAY MAY SUCCEED DAY. Present Ambassador to England I Likely to Become Secretary

of State.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 .- It seems to be

settled that Ambassador Hay is to succeed Secretary Day when the latter becomes chairman of the peace commission. authority for this statement is unofficial. but from a source which shows that such is the determination of the president at present, the indications are that Secretary Day's resignation from the state department will be in and accepted within a It is understood that the president contemplates the appointment of Secretary Day to a circuit judgeship after the work of the peace commission has been finished.

A bill is pending in congress for the ap ointment of an additional judge for the Sixth circuit, which includes Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky. The district is so large that it overtaxes one judge, and it is understood that the appointment of another will be authorized soon after the meet ing of congress, and that the new position is to go to Judge Day. It is said, though to be possible that Judge Taft, the present judge of the circuit, may retire, and that

IT CONFORMS EXACTLY TO THE PEB. LISHED SUMMARY.

IS SHORT AND TO THE POINT

FEW WORDS WASTED IN THE DOCU-MENT THAT BROUGHT PEACE.

It Is Made Up of Six Articles, With & Brief Explanatory Preamble-Protocol Was Given Out in Madrid-Three Commissions.

MADRID, Aug. 13.-The text of the protocol signed between Spain and the United States is as follows:

"His excellency, M. Cambon,ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the French republic at Washington. and Mr. William Day, secretary of state of the United States, having received, respectively, to that effect, plenary powers from the Spanish government and the government of the United States, have established and signed the following articles, which the object is the establishment of peace between the two countries, namely: "Article 1-Spain will renounce all claim to all sovereignty over and all her rights

over the Island of Cuba. "Article 2-Spain will cede to the United States the island of Porto Rico and the other islands which are at present under the sovereignty of Spain in the Antilles, as well as an Island in Ladrone archi-

nelago, to be chosen by the United states. "Article 3-The United States will occupy and retain the city and bay and port of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control and form of the government of the Philip-

"Article 4-Spain will immediately evacuate Cuba. Porto Rico and the other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the Antilles. To this effect each of the two governments will appoint commissioners within ten days after the signing of the protocol, and these commissioners shall meet at Havana within thirty days after the signing of this protocol, with the object of coming to an agreement regarding the carrying out of the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Cuba and other adjacent Spanish islands; and each of the two governments shall likewise appoint, within ten days after the signature of this protocol, other commissioners who shall meet at San Juan de Porto Rico within thirty days after the signature of this protocol to agree upon the details of the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands now under

Spanish sovereignty in the Antilles. "Article 5-Spain and the United States shall appoint, to treat for peace, five commissioners, at the most, for either country. The commissioners shall meet in Paris on October 1, at the latest, to proceed to negotiations and to the conclusion of a treaty of peace. This treaty shall be ratified in conformity with the constitutional

"Article 6-Once this protocol is concluded and signed, hostilities shall be suspended and to that effect, in the two countries, orders shall be given by either government to the commanders of its land and sea forces as speedily as possible.

laws of each of the two countries

"Done in duplicate at Washington, read in French and in English by the undersigned, who affix at the foot of the document their signatures and seals, August 12,

BOTH ARE TO COME NORTH. Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley Ordered to New York

With Their Ships. WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.-Admiral Sampon and Commodore Schley will come to New York on their respective flagships, which have been ordered to that point. The orders issued last night covered the flagships of both the admirals, but did not specifically state that these high officers would come. It is said at the navy department that no special consideration has yet been given as to the disposition of these officers and the command of the various battleships and cruisers during the period of repair of the warships, but the officers probably will remain with their ships, visiting Washington occasionally on

personal conference. Home From the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.-The steamer City of Sydney, one of the first fleet of transports to carry troops to Manila, re-turned from the Philippines to-night, entering the bay and dropping anchor shortly before midnight. No mail or papers can he landed from the steamer to-night.

Colorado Coal Strike Ended.

DENVER, COL., Aug. 13.-The Northern 'olorado coal miners' strike, in which about 1 200 miners were engaged, is at an end. the miners having accepted the Northern Coal Company's offer of 25 cents a ton, in that event Mr. Day will be appointed mine run. Both sides claim a victory.